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SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

A FRESH START.

Now who can think thoughts harsh and mean
When Maytime gilds all the scene
With gold of love; or scheme at wrong
With wood and meadow thrilled with song
Which myriad birds full-throated sing.
The white rare blossoms, gay-bud, spring
From out a fair earth genned with dew
As if all things were born anew?

Up to the present the Woman's International
Peace Congress at The Hague has not found it
necessary to search the delegates for weapons be-
fore the sessions open.

Mrs. Sadie Elizabeth Brown, of New York City,
hung up her stockings last Christmas and it is still
hanging empty. Now she wants a divorce. She
will have the sympathy of every child.

A policeman soothed a crazed girl to playing
the piano while the insane asylum wagon was on
its way. The police had better not be in a hurry
to adopt the system. They might make a mistake
and pick somebody who is not crazy.

"What right have you to dine with my wife?"
inquired an indignant spouse as he saw his better
half leaving a New York hotel with another man.
Whereupon the escort knelt to the husband and
with his question has not been answered. But,
what impression on Broadway?

"Don't count your chickens before they are
hatched" has been given a reverse interpretation
in Maine where a man placed thirteen eggs
beneath a Plymouth Rock which is now moth-
eaten. Eighteen chickens. Maine is a prohibition
State and neighbors say they counted the shells
after the hatching, too.

It must occur to some readers of accounts of
the Woman's Peace Conference of The Hague
that any similar interference during the civil war
would have been resented. The issue at that time
was above all other issues. Today the cause, the
allies and the Germans are fighting for it to them
as holy as was ours in the early '60's.

The one fact that a film play causes riots and
disorder wherever it is presented should be suf-
ficient cause for its suppression by the municipal
authorities. The artistic merits should not be per-
mitted to weigh against a purpose to preserve the
peace. Even if it teaches a lesson, the lesson is
too expensive and is most likely to be overlooked
and flying fists and missiles. A play like that will
have to wait until the people are more prepared
for its message, if it has one.

Merely because a man is an osteopath is no
reason why he should not also be romantic, ac-
cording to evidence introduced in a Brooklyn
court by the wife of one of them who is suing for
divorce. Here is a part of a letter the plaintiff
says her husband wrote to the correspondent: "My
hope, my love, my all—my precious child. I can-
not help letting you know again and again I never
knew a girl who could make me so desperately in
love with her." Hearing that read in court,
though, must have shocked even an osteopath.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist speaker, is ac-
cusing Billy Sunday of being the tool of the capi-
talists, who, she alleges, brought him to Paterson,
N. J., to take the minds of the workers off a strike
they are contemplating. "If Billy Sunday ever had
an original thought," said Miss Goldman, "he
would die of mental dyspepsia. He raves against
the sins of the flesh and calls everything material
sinful. And then he walks away with \$25,000 in his
pocket. I suppose that was ethereal, supernatural
money that has no material being." Money is,
after all, the cause of a great deal of professional
jealousy, especially among the spellbinding orators.

Michigan Republicans have formally endorsed
United States Senator William Alden Smith for
President. His boom was launched in Lansing by
Representative Patrick H. Kelley, backed by the
leading Republicans of the State. Michigan never
had a candidate for President, has been stand-
still in its belief in the tenets of the G. O. P., but
the exception of backsliding in 1912, when it gave
a small majority for the Progressive candidate,
and Senator Smith is its idol. The Republican
party could go farther and fare worse than in se-
lecting the Michigan Senator, who has stood by
his party first last and all the time, as its Moses.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield is again out of
tune with the rest of the administration. In his
address before the American Academy of Political
and Social Science he admitted that as a result of
the war "we are saving money as a nation at an
astounding rate." He pointed to the payment of a
floating debt abroad estimated at \$300,000,000 by
exports of our products and to the great return
flow of gold to this country as evidence. Secretary
Redfield is a business man and he takes a business
rather than a political view of the country's condi-
tion, leaving it to his colleagues to tell what have
the war has wrought in this country in spite of
the beneficent policies of the administration.

The German Warning.

The Lusitania on her voyage from New York
to Liverpool, which began yesterday, will not be
sunk by a German torpedo, in spite of the mys-
terious warnings, sent to passengers by telegraph
and whispered to them in foreign accents by
strange men on the steamship dock, that it meant
death to embark on the Cunard liner. There is
no evidence that the German situation has be-
come so desperate that she is ready to resort to
blowing up a steamship with scores of Americans
on board in the hope of remedying it. As a mat-
ter of fact, in view of the advertisement inserted
in a number of newspapers by the German Em-
bassy, warning travelers of peril in the naval
war zone, and yesterday's anonymous prophecies
of disaster, Germany becomes about as much
interested in the safe arrival of the Lusitania as
either the United States or Great Britain. What
the effect would be in this country, should the
Lusitania be sunk with loss of American lives,
under such circumstances, can well be imagined.
The "open hostility" of which the United States
has been wrongfully accused would instantly be-
come a reality, something which Germany can-
not desire and certainly is not prepared to deal
with. It is quite reasonable to believe, there-
fore, that there will be anxiety in Berlin until the
Lusitania arrives safely in a British port. There
is something about the German Embassy's news-
paper advertisement, almost as mysterious as the
warnings to passengers on the dock. Bearing date
of April 22, it reminds travelers that a state of war
exists between Germany and her allies and Great
Britain and her allies; that the zone of war in-
cludes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that
in accordance with formal notice given by the
Imperial German government, vessels flying the
flag of Great Britain or any of her allies are
liable to destruction in those waters, and that
travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great
Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

Why was this warning not given to the world
until nine days after it was prepared, on the day
of the Lusitania's sailing, or why was it given
at all. Trans-Atlantic passengers are as well
aware of conditions in the naval war zone as the
Cunard Line officials and, perhaps, the German
admiralty, and it is not surprising that little at-
tention was paid to the advice volunteered by the
Embassy. All the circumstances indicate an
elaborate effort to intimidate passengers and dis-
turb the regularity of steamship communication
between this country and England, and nothing
more. As a result the Germans have taken upon
themselves a measure of responsibility for the
safety of the ships American passengers. It is
of course hardly possible that the Lusitania may
be captured, or she may strike a mine, but she will
not be deliberately sunk and every soul on board
has been taken off in the boats. Germany can-
not afford to do that, not on this voyage, at least.

Women Vindicated; Punish the Men.

They do some peculiar things, in the interest
of public righteousness, out in Illinois. The little
city of Paris, Ill., is only a few miles from Terre
Haute, Ind., and the general house-cleaning in
the Hoosier town encouraged a movement for a
commission government in Paris. They had a
municipal election two weeks ago, and the press
reports carried the story that several women had
been arrested for vote buying. That was un-
welcome notoriety for the women in their first
exercise of suffrage in Illinois, but these particu-
lar women showed a fighting quality that would
do credit to the men. They demanded an im-
mediate trial and proved that the men who made
the charge had given money to voters in the
names of the accused.

This conspiracy against the women was in the
cause of reform, and was for the purpose of in-
timidating the women who did not subscribe to
that particular reform, from working at the polls,
and using their automobiles to carry their friends
to the voting booths. The verdict for the women
at Paris, Ill., is one of the most encouraging de-
velopments of the suffrage movement in that it
shows women ready to defend their use of the
ballot. But it ought not to stop with the acquittal
of the women. The men who conspired to in-
timidate the women acted just like Mayor Dan
Rohrer, of Terre Haute, and there ought to be
some way to have them follow Rohrer to Leavenworth.

The Battle of Syracuse.

When John Wilkinson gave the name to Syra-
cuse two years ago, because of its likeness to
ancient Syracuse, he little thought that here would
be fought out a great legal battle in which Greek
and Greek. When DeWitt Clinton built the Erie
Canal he had no premonition that upon its banks
would be argued at length his great policy. "To
the victor belongs the spoils." When Justice An-
drews, Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes were study-
ing at Harvard they dreamed not, that in after
years, one of them would sit in judgment on the
other two. But those things have come about,
and the political battle of a generation is going on
in Syracuse and near the place where Thurlow
Weed published his first newspaper.

What is this battle? Nominally, a libel suit,
but really a test of the principles that have gov-
erned the political parties of New York State for a
century. Who are the contending forces? Will-
iam Barnes, jr., and Theodore Roosevelt, fore-
most citizens, educated in the first university of
the land, who by heredity and environment ought
to be the examples for thousands of their fellow
citizens. What was the primary cause of the bat-
tle? Political supremacy in State and Nation, and
nothing else. In politics both parties were reared
in the same school, both followed its teachings;
the commanding position held by both makes the
affair one of national importance, and the question
naturally arises, why did these foremost citizens
allow themselves to be drawn into this struggle.

Theodore Roosevelt is a man, sui generis, in
American life. As a farmer, a ranchman, a hun-
ter, an author he would hold first rank. He was
a success in the legislature, in the civil service,
in the police department; he was a success as
governor, as Vice President and President, and
was ever a soldier and warrior. But, like some
other great men of history, he is the victim of
his own consuming ambition, and an insatiable
desire to be always in the national spotlight. He
might have been perfectly happy as the ruler of
a people, among whom strong language and a
war club made up the daily program. When he
talks about bosses he knows that his whole politi-
cal life has been spent in booming his own po-
litical assets; he knows that the chief requisite for

The Ultimate Cause.

William Barnes has persistently followed one
path in life as politician and publisher. He is a
man of extraordinary force and intelligence; he
follows the political faith of the New York cate-
chism, and confesses it. His word is as good
as his bond; he is a loyal friend in fair weather
and storm. The consistency of his policies is
proven and has been proven in many trying
times. When it is considered that he has come
out successfully from the struggles of his own
party, and been a constant winner over Tam-
many Hall, no doubt is left as to his excellent
qualities as a political leader, which in the
language of New York State means a political
boss. Boss in New York State has meant nothing
but this since the days of DeWitt Clinton, and
he who has shown himself preeminently fitted for
leadership has been called boss. Roosevelt might
easily have obtained the title of boss, had he
been content with doing the hard work of a
leader, instead of being satisfied with the honors
and emoluments of office. Disregarding what
may be the judgment of the court and jury, it is
safe to predict that the popular verdict will be
against both parties to the suit, and that both will
live to regret being drawn into it. Will there be
another funeral at which Roosevelt may extend the
hand of friendship to Barnes?

The Ultimate Cause.

By JOHN D. BARRY.
WHEN I met Lincoln Steffens recently he
made some characteristic remarks about
business.



"Whenever I've been on
the trail of corruption," he
said, "I've found that, almost
invariably, it has led to busi-
ness. So now, as soon as I
start an investigation, I sus-
pect business. Sure enough,
in the most unexpected
places, I find business at
work, corrupting men. In
this country it's not a case
of 'chercher la femme.' It's
'chercher le business man.'"
"And what is the cause of corruption in busi-
ness?"
"Privilege," he replied.
"And why is business in search of privilege?"
"For the money it brings and the power that
goes with the money."
"But what is it that the rich want so much
money for, so much more than they need?"
Steffens was very patient with my questioning.
He smiled good humoredly. "They want it on ac-
count of the competition between them," he said.
"The competition for power?"
"No, no," he replied. "Not that kind of com-
petition. The social competition."

I was puzzled. "The social competition?" I
repeated.
"The social competition between their wives,"
Steffens explained.
"When a man makes a lot of money he sets
up an establishment for his wife. Then he finds
himself in a certain social grade. His wife is
naturally in that grade, too. Very soon she be-
gins to compete with the other women in that
grade. If her neighbor, Mrs. Smith, has a costly
automobile she must have an automobile just as
costly or more costly. If another of her neigh-
bors has two automobiles, she must have two—or
three. In this way the competition is started. It
keeps increasing. It is the women who set the
standard of extravagant living. And they main-
tain it without the slightest scruple, because they
don't realize what it entails on other people."

Then Steffens went on, his eyes twinkling be-
hind his big, gold-rimmed glasses: "I was once
persuaded to give a lecture before some rich
women in Boston. I didn't want to speak to them,
I told them that anything I might have to say to
them would be unpleasant for them to hear. That
remark seemed to make them want me all the
more to say it. But when I explained these
matters they weren't at all pleased. They glared
at me as if I were an enemy."

As you may imagine, I was rather startled by
this point of view. "Is there anything that can
be done for the rich women?" I asked.

Steffens tilted back in his chair and laughed.
"I told those women in Boston that I thought
nothing could be done for them. I advised them
to go on doing just what they had always been
doing. They weren't to blame. They simply had
no experience of real living. Their ethics had not
been developed by exercise. You know, of course,
that ethical sense has to be strengthened just as
the muscles do. When a woman is shut off from
temptations and trials she has no chance to
strengthen her character. She is satisfied to be
what is generally called a 'good woman.' Her mor-
ality consists very largely of just one kind of
morality, the thing that we call virtue. Now, as I
told those rich women, there are plenty of women
in the world who are developing their ethical
sense. They are meeting the trials and tempta-
tions in the world, just as men do. They are the
working women. Now, men, in spite of all the
wrong things they do, are a good deal better in
character than those rich women. They resist a
hundred temptations where they yield to one, and
those hundred temptations give them a reserve of
strength. As women come into the world to work,
they must show weaknesses just as men do, but
they will also develop strength, just as men do.
Here is one of the arguments in favor of giving
women the suffrage."

"I personally doubt if their influence is going
to be altogether for good. But I want them to
have the suffrage because I want them to have the
chance to develop through responsibilities."
"So in the present situation," I said, "it really
is 'chercher la femme' after all?"
"Oh, yes," said Steffens, beaming through his
glasses.

Advice to Dr. Dernburg.

If Dr. Dernburg would like to know the best
peace plan for him to follow here it is: Go to a
Trappist monastery and take the vows of silence.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Gentle Reminder.

Andrew D. White is strictly neutral, but he can-
not resist reminding the Germans that they sold
arms to Spain during its war with this country in
1898, and that we made no protest. He was Am-
bassador at Berlin at that time. —Boston Herald.

LINCOLN AND BOOTH

The Inner Story of the Great Tragedy
of Fifty Years Ago
By WINFIELD M. THOMPSON.

HOW BOOTH WAS BURIED



THE ASSASSIN'S END: AN AUTHENTIC SKETCH.

A faithful sketch of Booth's supposed burial, published in Leslie's Weekly, under the caption quoted, that led many persons to believe the assassin's body was sunk in the Potomac. The sketch was undoubtedly inspired by Col. Lafayette Baker, chief detective for the War Department.

Booth's burial was supposed to have been carried out by Secretary of War Edwin B. Stanton. "I thought the body should be buried so that it would not be a source of trouble to the people of the country," he said. "It was my duty to see that the body of the assassin was not a source of trouble to the people of the country." "I thought the body should be buried so that it would not be a source of trouble to the people of the country," he said. "It was my duty to see that the body of the assassin was not a source of trouble to the people of the country."

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T. R. a Marvel at Defense

As Lawyers Harry Him
Pen Pictures of Former President and Lawyers Who Are
Matching Wits in Libel Trial at
Syracuse.

Matching Wits in Libel Trial at Syracuse.

Interesting pen pictures of the charac-
ters in the political drama being enacted
in the court room at Syracuse, where the
libel suit of William Barnes, jr., against
Col. Theodore Roosevelt is on trial ap-
pear in the New York Evening Post,
contributed by its special correspondent,
H. C. M. He writes:

Mr. Barnes' cross-examination has been
a rapid and powerful one, and there are
only the slightest scars on the Colonel's
self-assurance. Mr. Barnes' satirical shafts
directed at the witness's confidence in
his heaven-sent power to be able to judge
from righteousness only revealed the
Colonel's willingness to discuss that
power as long as the stenographer could
record it. He was not a candidate for
Roosevelt was righteous, he had within
him the root of righteousness, contribu-
tions from corporations and millions
to help him as a candidate for presi-
dency. He was a Y. M. C. A. building
fund, and any rascals with whom he as-
sociated were men in whom he was trust-
worthy. He was a home thrust after try-
ing to develop a better character for
himself. He would take "I don't re-
member," but the Colonel did not de-
sign to take refuge in the answer of "I
don't remember." He would say "I
don't remember," and then begin his
searching of the memories of lawyers at
both tables, and even of the court, until
everybody began to reminisce and piece
together political history rather than at-
tend to the business of cross-examina-
tion.

Mr. Barnes resisted this sort of thing
successfully for a time. He asked the
court to instruct the witness to an-
swer categorically, and even to refrain
from repeating the words of counsel's
question.

The Colonel showed a knack of com-
plicity, nullifying the effect of a ques-
tion. He would be asked if he con-
sidered Senator Platt in this or that, and
he would reply that he had consulted Sen-
ator Platt in such a tone of confidence
that everybody who heard it would
audience sometimes wondered why the
jury did not rise in their seats and give
three cheers, so convincing was the
evidence.

For a time Mr. Barnes ruffled the
Colonel. He was taken by surprise when
Mr. Barnes began questioning. Answer-
ing him, he was out of court and many
were struck out. The Colonel's color
brightened. Mr. Barnes would not re-
ply to the Colonel's questions. Counsel
asked him to answer, and he did so.
And thus the answer which the
Colonel's own memory did not readily
disclose. Now comes the new phase.
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JOE HUNTERS CAMP IN STREET.

Line of 2,500 Assault Officers of
Civil Service Commission.

The extent of the unemployment in the
District was shown yesterday morning
at a breakfast given by the Civil
Service Commission, near Seven-
teenth and F streets northwest, were
opened and a line of about 2,500 men,
women and children, waited to receive
application blanks for unemployment in-
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Y. W. H. A. TO HOLD OUTING.

Bertha Cleatch is New President
of Local Organization.

The Young Women's Hebrew
Association is to hold its first outing at
10 o'clock this morning. Members
will meet at 1334 Tenth street north-
west.

At a meeting Thursday night the
following officers were installed:
President, Miss Bertha Cleatch; vice-
president, Mrs. Harry Wolf; secre-
tary, Miss Frances Koenig; cor-
responding secretary, Miss Lena Wine-
berg; financial secretary, Miss Schatz;
organist, Mrs. Harry Wolf. A pre-
sentation of a silver loving cup
was made to the retiring president,
Miss E. Simon. The address was made
by Miss Anna Horowitz. Music af-
forded with a vocal solo by Miss
Hilde Goldstein, and a recitation by
Mr. Levy.

DEWEY CELEBRATES VICTORY.

Friends Remember Seventeenth An-
niversary of Manila Battle.

Seventeen years ago yesterday Ad-
miral George Dewey, U. S. N., entered
History's hall of fame when he fought
and won his great victory at Manila.
Yesterday, in accordance with the
Navy Department, and received hun-
dreds of letters and telegrams of con-
gratulation, with scores of friends called
in from all over the world to the town
square. Secretary Daniels telegraphed from
Newport News his regret at being away
from the admirals on the anniversary of
his triumph. Among the first to call on
Admiral Dewey in the morning.

Temporary Jitney Service.

A temporary jitney service was
inaugurated yesterday by the Barry
Bulky Company. While the regular
service will not begin until May 15,
the company is offering to accommodate
the members and players of the De-
partmental Tennis League, yesterday
placed several cars in operation be-
tween the department and the tennis
grounds. Seventeenth and H streets
northwest.